

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNION FLAG.

THE UNION FLAG.



JONESBOROUGH, TENN.:
Friday, : : August 25, 1865.

Guerrillas—Guerrilla Harbors and Rebel Sympathizers.

We learn that the notorious guerrilla and robber, Bill Fitzgerald, was at the residence of *Abe Gannon*, in Sullivan county, on Tuesday last. It appears he knows in whom to put his trust. He is fully aware that if he intrudes upon a Union man, nine chances out of ten he will be reported to the authorities—and that in such a manner, and with such alacrity, as to insure his speedy capture. But among his brethren of the rebel persuasion he finds food and meat wherewith to stay his hunger and wholesome encouragement in his crime. All men who harbor such criminals should be immediately arrested and punished for aiding and abetting these marauders and murderers, and when arrested, all who sign petitions for their release should be made known to the loyal public—so we may know of a truth who are the truly loyal men of East Tennessee—and who the rebel sympathizers. Let their names be published so the world may know that after four dreadful years of bloodshed and carnage who it is that are willing to take these bloodhounds back to their bosoms again when caught in the very act of violating their solemn oaths.

When will our community be rid of crime if we have men in our midst who swear one thing and act another? Let loyal people put a stop to this glaring duplicity by exposing them to the gaze of those who have been in the front during those four years of battle and of death, bravely defending the flag of their country, pouring out their life-blood to put down treason—while others who now cry out with a loud voice and make a great deal of unnecessary noise, were lurking in a most cowardly and shameful manner in the rear of the Union army—sneaks and poltroons to all intents and purposes. There is much said by them in regard to leniency.—They were never any other way than lenient, and they were ready to let the country slide for all the defense they would have made for it. We judge a man in the Scriptural light—by their works ye shall know them! And we do know them and the world shall know them also.

Secession Presbytery—What Does it Mean.

The Union Ministers and Elders of Holston Presbytery old and new school, met on Friday last at Greeneville—next Friday the disunion ministers we hear, are to hold a Presbytery at Leesburg. What do these men mean? Do they want more war and bloodshed? Do they suppose the people of East Tennessee will sanction any such sectional organization? If they care any thing about themselves, or their friends, or the church or the nation, will they not put away such madness and counsel wiser things? The eyes of many are upon them, and they would do well to take heed to their ways.

The Oath of Amnesty—Military Regulations.

The following Circular in regard to administering the Amnesty Oath was sent to us for publication by Col. Williams, Provost Marshal General of East Tennessee. Those who are concerned will govern themselves accordingly:

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENN.,
Office Provost Marshal General,
Knoxville, Aug. 15, 1865.

Circular.

The following instructions are published for the information of the officers appointed to administer the "Amnesty Oath" in the Department of Tennessee:

I. The oath of amnesty will be subscribed to in triplicate; two numbers on sheets or rolls to be forwarded to the Provost Marshal General's office, Headquarters Department of the Tennessee, and one copy will be given to the party subscribing to the oath.

II. The amnesty oath will not be administered to such persons as are excepted from the benefits of the President's proclamation, except for the purpose of enabling them to apply to the President for special pardon; and in such cases one copy of the oath will be subscribed to, which copy will, by the officer administering the oath, be attached to the applicant's petition for pardon.

III. In all special applications for pardon the applicant must state clearly and fully under how many and which of the exceptions named in the President's proclamation his case comes; he must also state whether the Government has taken possession of any part of his property; also whether any proceedings are pending against him in a United States court for treason or for conspiracy against the Government of the United States, and the facts must be sworn to before it will be forwarded.

IV. The application will be immediately forwarded direct to the Provost Marshal General of the Department by the officer administering the oath, together with a letter of transmittal, which letter will be returned to the administering officer with a receipt attached thereto for the application, which will be retained on file by him for future reference.

V. A complete list of the names of all the persons to whom the "amnesty oath" has been administered will be kept at the office of the administering officer, containing their names, descriptions, residences and occupations. A separate list of the excepted class who subscribe to the oath will also be retained, and a weekly report of both classes will be made to the Provost Marshal General, on Thursday in each report.

By command of Major Gen. George Stoneman.
THOS. C. WILLIAMS,
Brevet Lt. Col. U. S. A., and Pro. Mar. Gen.

Honeycutt Again Escapes.

For the East Tennessee Union Flag.]

HEAD QUARTERS 8TH TENN. CAVALRY, 3 SWEETWATER, TENN., Aug. 23, 1865.
The notorious Honeycutt has again escaped. He was heavily ironed but managed to rid himself of those encumbrances and break through the guard. Several shots were fired at him, but missed their mark. It seems that he is determined to elude the justice he so richly deserves and probably will not be seen or heard of until he commits some act of robbery or murder. Every one should be on the lookout and if possible arrest him, for there are already too many such characters loose upon the country.

We turned over our horses and arms on the 20th inst., and are now awaiting orders. It is thought that we will start for Nashville in a few days to be mustered out. All are to return home and move out some of the outlaws that infest the upper counties, such as Bill Fitzgerald and others, that have been robbing Union citizens ever since the war began.

The health of the Regiment is good. BEX.

Gen. Rousseau's Election.

The Louisville Journal of yesterday says:

Major-General Rousseau, by his brilliant success on Monday, has astonished his opponents and given many of his friends an agreeable surprise. His majority is greater than either party expected. Indeed the anti-amendment party, up to Monday afternoon, would have bet almost any odds upon his defeat. Still he himself was all the while confident; indeed he was not less confident in the cause of the right than he was in 1861, when he took measures to raise a Kentucky brigade and entered upon the military career which resulted so gloriously.

Few know what difficulties General Rousseau had to meet and encounter when he began his canvass. True, he was a favorite of the people, but his position in regard to the Constitutional Amendment was most unpopular. The proposed measure, advocated by him, was wholly new to most of the voters and against their education, their habits of thought, and all their prejudices. He went into the counties, no matter in what direction, he of course found himself received warmly and admiringly as a man and warrior; but if he talked about the Constitutional Amendment, those around him opened wide their eyes, shook their heads, and gave him to understand that it was impossible for them to support him. But he believed that he could overcome their opposition, and he went heroically to work and to a very great extent, succeeded. It was not long before he announced to us and to his other friends that he would be elected.

A very large portion of the honor of electing the gallant Rousseau belongs to the Germans and the Irish. No other candidate ever got such a German and Irish vote as his. The Germans went for him all but unanimously, and the Irish who did not vote for him were exceedingly few. He is deeply grateful for the noble service done him by both, and he will never forget it. A hundred efforts were made to turn them against him, but they stood as firmly up for him as ever he himself stood in battle. They were proof against arguments, proof against promises, and proof against threats. All conceivable devices were used against him with them as well as with others, and money was freely lavished, but all proved of no avail. He is the Representative elect of this district in Congress, and it is a most fortunate thing for the State. She will feel the effects of this great and salutary influence at the Capitol of the country. He will be more to us at Washington than fifty such members as the anti amendment candidates could ever be.

A Bastile in Missouri.

Some of the clergy in Missouri hesitate about taking the oath prescribed in the new Constitution of the State, and some of them advise their brethren not to touch the unclean thing. A few go further than this, like Bishop GREEN, and openly declare their hostility to the Union, and are striving to stir up sedition and revolt among the people. Governor FLETCHER is not disposed to bide these clerical proceedings. In a speech made at St. Joseph a few days since, the Governor said:

"I have directed an enlargement of the penitentiary cell-room, with the intention that men who committing hereafter in this State, by undertaking to decide for themselves the laws which are to be obeyed, and those that are to be spit upon and trampled under foot, and thereby become accessories before the fact of criminal offences, consequent on their advice, shall be provided with suitable quarters in case they escape the hanging they well deserve."

With this admonition before them, the clergy of Missouri have a cheerful prospect of martyrdom by imprisonment before them and have only to persist in their obdurate course to secure as much distinction as the saints of Ohio, whose lives have been made historical by incarceration in the bowels of LINCOLN Bastiles.

The secessionists of Missouri, like those of other Southern States, have

been clamorous for State Rights, and have laid it down as a fundamental political truth that the allegiance of a citizen is due, first of all, to his State. Allegiance implies obedience—submission to law, constitutional and statutory, and acquiescence to the voice of the people. It will not do now for them to flinch because the Constitution of the State, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, contain provisions that do not meet with their approval. They must either abide by them, or leave the State for a more congenial residence elsewhere. Governor FLETCHER has shown a determination to enforce the laws as he finds them, and there is not the shadow of a doubt that he will do it.

At the State Convention of the colored men of Virginia, held in Alexandria last week, Mr. EDWARD W. WILLIAMS, a colored delegate from Norfolk, Virginia, said:

"Our former masters told us that we could not take care of ourselves, when they left us to war against the North, but when they came back many of them had no clothes and no money, so we had to clothe them and pay their board bills; and that is just what they went to war about—the nigger had a pocket-book, and they had always been fed and clothed out of it. Yes, seven hundred of them came back from the war the raggedest, dirtiest, and most shiftless set of men I ever saw. [At this juncture two ex-rebel officers left the room, evidently not relishing the picture drawn by the speaker.]"

The City of Mexico correspondent of the New Orleans Times says the Imperial feasts have been of the most gorgeous description, and the display of diamonds of fabulous prices was redundant.

Marshal Bazaine's organ, the Estafeta, declares 100,000 more men are needed to put down the Republicans, and the Earl of Naville says the number would be insufficient, as the opinion of nearly the whole population is against the Empire. The victories claimed by the French are unfounded in fact. The Liberals show the utmost disregard for death. Mejia's division is kept close in Matamoras by Cortinas, and the latter would occupy it at once were the former to evacuate.

News Items

President Lincoln's carriage is offered for sale in Washington.

The Maine Republican Convention emphatically endorsed President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

The reported pardon of Herschell Johnson is said to be untrue, although strong intercession for mercy is backing his petition.

The Memphis Argus says that the cars on the Mobile and Ohio railroad are running from Mobile to Jackson, Tenn.

The Memphis and Charleston railroad will be in operation as far as Corinth in a week or so.

Army Chaplains are garrisoning the pulpits of the Richmond colored churches—not for pay, but to do good.

Hanlow, the gymnast, was not killed by his fall in the Cincinnati theatre, only severely injured. He expressed more fear for one of his fingers than for his other injuries, and hopes to appear soon again in public.

The Memphis Bulletin says that Nathaniel Eldwood, who lived about thirty miles from that city, while going home, a few days ago, was robbed and murdered by a gang of miscreants, who were not arrested.

A few days ago a Mr. Taylor, who resides a few miles north of Hickory Wythe, Fayette county, Tennessee, was shot by two brothers named Burrow, sons of Reuben Burrow, of guerrilla notoriety.

Treason in the Churches.

We hail with pleasure the appearance of the "Episcopalist," which is to be published weekly by Rev. John E. Edwards and D. S. Doggett, D. D., and will labor to advance the interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.—Richmond (Va) Presbyterian Witness.

Ah, indeed! Why do you hail the appearance of a champion of the Methodist Church, South, unless you are an enemy of the United States? Why does a Presbyterian paper go into ecstasies over the appearance of an organ of the Methodist Church, South, unless the sympathetic cord of treason binds them together? What has Christianity to do with North or South, unless it is that treason, whipped out of the battle-field, has taken refuge behind the pulpit, and hurls its poisonous shafts at the heart of the republic from among the vessels of the communion table.—Brownlow's Whig.

A rebel Lieutenant named Fuel, residing in Etheridge's town, and an enthusiastic admirer of that creature, curses all who hold commissions for the State Government as damned abolitionists. That load of Fuel had better be dumped out at the door of the devils furnace.

For the advertisement of Mrs. Drake and Miss Jacky's School. Our citizens should patronize them liberally.

THE PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS.

SINGULAR SCENES IN JAFFA.

A letter dated at Jaffa (Palestine), June 20, describes a visitation of locusts as follows:

In the month of April last we observed twice large dark clouds resembling smoke, moving to and fro, as if swayed by the wind. One morning these clouds came down and proved to be locusts, so great in number that the whole land was covered with them. The grain at that time was full in ear and nearly ripe, but the locusts did not touch it or any other vegetation.

Soon after, however, it was observed that they buried themselves in the soil and there deposited their innumerable eggs. The Arabs and peasants saw the approaching mischief and went through the land in thousands digging for these eggs. They succeeded to a certain degree, and destroyed incredible numbers with water and fire, but all their effort had very little effect.

About the middle of May small black creatures, at a distance resembling large ants, were observed accumulating in large heaps throughout the country, and a few days after they had been thus seen they began to leap, and manifested the coming calamity and invasion of the fearful army as described so emphatically in Joel II. The people now began to sweep them together and bury or burn them in ditches dug for the purpose; but all to little or no effect, and as they grew a little larger the extent of their multitude began to be seen, and the coming catastrophe could not be mistaken. The roads were covered with them, marching in regular lines, like armies of soldiers, with their leaders in front, and all the opposition of man to arrest their progress was in vain.

They first consumed the plantations around Ramieh, Lydda, and all the smaller villages near them, and then entering the towns and villages consumed the victuals, etc., in the market and streets, by degrees forcing themselves into the houses and covering the walls outside as well as inside. It seems that everything which is moistened by their saliva is poisoned, for the cattle that feed on the remains which are left all die. I myself saw fifty oxen dead in the villages of Delta, Dagon and Zaffariah, that had died on the remnant of durrah (Indian corn) left by the locusts, and the night before last twenty more died from the same cause.

About two weeks ago they were seen to a fearful extent all around Jaffa, but still without wings. The town for several days appeared forsaken, all shops were shut, all business suspended. Almost all the inhabitants had gone out to destroy and drive away the invading army; they made tremendous ditches, and buried and burned countless myriads, but as before, all in vain, for the more they destroyed the more seemed to arise from hiding places, and as they grew in size so they seemed to grow in multitude, and towards the East from here they covered the ground for miles and miles to a light of several inches. As their wings are still too small to visit the cultivated part of the district of Jaffa, they have hitherto confined their destruction to the outer gardens, of which about fifty have been completely laid waste every green leaf, vegetable, tree, and even the bark of young trees devoured, and these beautiful gardens look like a birch tree forest in winter.

Our garden was one of the first attacked. For several days we saw the destructive host advancing; all our farm servants, as well as several hired laborers, were employed to keep them off, to drive them away, or burn them, but we found them as Joel describes them, chap II, ver. 7, "They shall not break their ranks." Who can doubt the word of God, when we have these evidences before our eyes? True, our men broke their ranks for a moment, but no sooner had they passed the men then they closed again, and marched forward through hedges and ditches, as if united by some mysterious power, causing them to open before man and to close again as soon as they had passed him. On the 14th instant they forced their way into the garden, defying all human efforts to prevent them, and in less than a day the whole garden, to the extent of eight acres, was covered with them, and the trees, to the number of three thousand, as well as every other green leaf, with the exception of the palm trees and the prickly pear hedges, were stripped.

Whether eating or drinking, reading or writing, or lying awake in bed (for it is impossible to sleep), one hears their noise from without, like the noise of armed hosts or of the running of many waters, and within they keep dropping on and about you. At meals I am kept busy driving them away; while I drive half a dozen away from the bread, as many will jump into the basin, or even into my cup of tea, &c., and when undressing they leap out of our very clothes without our having known that they were there.

News has just reached us from Nablious; the olive trees in those

mountains have all been striped, and near the river Oudje the soil is so thickly covered with these creatures that many of the animals led there to drink refuse to pass on.

Another letter of a later date says that they are no wise decreasing, rather the opposite. Every inhabitant has been ordered by the Government to bring fifteen pounds weight of locusts daily, and those who do not are fined £1 sterling each time.

Josh Billing on Courting.

Courting is a luxury, it is ice water, it is the pla spell of the sole. The man who has never courted has lived in vain; he has been a blind man among landscapes, he has been a deaf man in the land of hand organs, and by the side of murmuring canals. Courting is like two little springs of water that start out from under a rock at the foot of a mountain, and run down hill side by side, singing, dancing and spattering each other eddying and frothing and kaskading, now hiding under the bank, now full of shade, till by-and-by they join, and then they go slow. I am in favor of long courting; it gives the parties a chance to find out each other's trump cards. It is exercise, and is just as innocent as 2 merreener lambs.

Courting is like strawberries and cream—wants to be did slow, then you git the flavor. I have seen folks git acquainted, fall in love, git married, settle down and git to work, in three weeks from date. This is jist the way sum folks larn a trade—akounts for the great number of almighty mean mechanics and the poor jobs they turn out.

Perhaps it is best I should state sum good advice to young men who are about to court with a view to matrimony, as it was.

In the first place, yung men, yu want to git yure system awl right, and then find a yung woman who is willing to be courted on the square.

The next thing is to find out how old she is; which yu can do by askin her, and she will sa she is 19 years old, and this yu will find won't be far off the wa.

The next thing is to begin moderate sa once every nite in the week for the last six months, increasin the dose as the pashunt seems to require.

It is a fast rate wa to court the girl's mother a little on the start, there is 1 thing a woman never despises, and that is a little good courten, if it is done on the square.

After the fast yu will git acquainted and will beginto like the bizness.

There is 1 thing I always advise, that is not to swop forty-grafs oftener than onst in every 16 days, unless yu forget how the gal looks.

Ockasionally yu want to look sorry and draw in yure wind as tho ya had pain; this will set the girl to teasing yu to find out what ails yu.

Evening meetings are a good thing to tend. It will keep yure religion in tune, and if yur gal happens to be there, bi accident, she can ask yu to go home with her.

Az a general thing, I woodn't brag on other girls much when I was courtin. It might look as though yu knew tew much.

If yu court three weeks in this wa, all the time on the square, if yu don't say it is the sleekest time of yure life, yu can go to the "Young America" cheap store and git measured for it.

Don't court for munny nor buty, nor relashuns; those things are just about as the kerosene ile refining bizness—liable to get out of repair and bust at any minit. Court a gal for fun, for the love yu bear her, for the virtue and bizness there is in her; for a wife or for a mother, court her as yu would court a farm for the sile. Court her in the kitchen over the wash-tub, and at the pianner; court this wa, yung man and if yu don't git a wife, the fault won't be in the courtin. Yung man, yu can rely on Josier Billings, and if yu can't make these rules work, jist send for him, and he will show yu how the thing is did—it shant cost yu a cent.

—On last Sunday, says the Argus, Mr. Wm. Williamson, was killed by a stroke of lightning near his house, in Tipton county.

—The Cincinnati Commercial thinks there are enough brigadiers in the service to officer a million of men, and says it is an extravagance the country can ill afford. It suggests that most of them should resign.

—The Memphis Bulletin says:—"The fastest way under the sun to be a great man is to get something new forced severely from the grasshoppers every day. There are few men who are not great in some way." But getting up new things is not your forte.

—We learn that the crops between Chattanooga and Cleveland have suffered. The same reports reach us in relation to the crops in Northern Georgia.

STEVENSON DESTROYED BY FIRE.—By information received in this city by a telegram to an employ of the Express Company, we learn that Stevenson Ala., was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday night. The only buildings remaining are the railroad depot, together with the telegraph and express offices, and General Krizanowski's headquarters. We have no further particulars.—Press and Times.